

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 16, as follows:

--U.S. patent application Publication No. US 2002/0187851 A1 discloses a manufacturing method for a golf club head. As illustrated in FIGS. 1A through 1C of the drawings which correspond to FIGS. 3 through 5 of U.S. patent application Publication No. US 2002/0187851 A1, the golf club head includes a body 10 and a reinforced plate 20 that are made by casting or forging, wherein a major component of the reinforced plate 20 is the same metal as that of the body 10, but the reinforced plate 20 is harder than the body 10. The reinforced plate 20 is frictionally welded to a sweet spot of the body 2010, wherein the body 10 is fixed steady and the reinforced plate 20 is turned with a high rotation speed and has a vertical pressure P exerted thereon, and when the reinforced plate 20 touches the body 10, friction occurring from the rotation of the reinforced plate 20 against the fixed steady body 10 and the vertical pressure P melts interface areas of the reinforced plate 20 and the body 10, and the reinforced plate 20 is securely embedded in the body 10 and has burrs formed therearound. The burrs and the part of the reinforced plate 20 protruded from the body 10 are then removed.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 10, as follows:

--Although the method disclosed in U.S. patent application Publication No. US 2002/0187851 A1 simplifies the procedure for manufacturing a golf club head and improves the bonding quality, the reinforced plate 20 (i.e., striking plate) must be circular, as the striking plate 20 must rotate relative to the body 10. Namely, non-circular striking plates cannot be used. Further, the striking area provided by the striking plate 20 is relatively small; i.e., the sweet spot

of the resultant golf club head is small. Further, in a case that the friction contact area between the striking plate 20 and the body 10 is too large or an oxide layer exists in the contact area, the friction temperature cannot effectively rise. As a result, an intermetallic layer is generated during friction welding. In particular, if the welding compatibility between the material of the striking plate ~~10~~20 and the material of the body 10 is insufficient, the characteristics of the intermetallic layer would adversely affect the bonding strength of the golf club head, leading to a fragile structure and/or reduction in the elastic deformability.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 22, as follows:

--Referring to FIGS. 2, 5, and 6, a fourth step of the method in accordance with the present invention is moving a rotating pin 30 along an engaging area between the striking plate 20 and the body 10 to proceed with friction welding (step S106). The rotating pin 30 is in the form of a rotating shaft with a pressing point 31 on an end thereof. The pressing point 31 of the rotating pin 30 is made from a material selected from the group consisting of stainless steel, carbon steel, tungsten, molybdenum, and alloys thereof. The striking plate ~~2~~20 is tightly embedded in the opening 11 of the body 10 under the action of the force P. Then, the rotating pin 30 presses against the engaging area (the seam) between the striking plate 20 and the body 10. Location of the rotating pin 30 may be closer to the striking plate 20 or the body 10. The rotating pin 30 is then turned at a high speed. Thus, the striking plate 20 and the body 10 generate high temperature due to friction and thus bond with each other to form an integral member. Generally, the friction temperature is controlled not to higher than the melting points of the materials of the striking plate 20 and the body 10. Thus, rotation of the rotating pin 30 would not cause melting

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of either of the striking plate 20 and the body 10. Accordingly, the friction welding can be completed by means of moving the rotating pin 30 along the engaging area.--